THE DAILY JOURNAL

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1892. WASHINGTON OFFICE -513 Fourteenth st. Telephone Calls. Business Office TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL Sunday only, one year. WHEN PURNISHED BY AGENTS per week, by carrier Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier 20 cts

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JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-

page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates. All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be acmied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard

MEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel. PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster CHICAGO-Palmer House

CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner Third and Jefferson streets.

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"WHEN the clouds roll by" John P. Frenzel will be made treasurer of the Democratic State committee.

THE 14th of April, the date appointed for the Democratic State convention, a day well remembered by a good many people in this country. It was on the evening of the 14th of April that John Wilkes Booth assassinated Abraham Lincoln.

An Eastern exchange says that Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, is the second choice of the Cleveland men because he was one of the three Democrats in the Senate who voted against free silver. But Mr. Cleveland's friends do not seem to have a call on the nomi-

A WELL-KNOWN Wisconsin Democrat who acquired enough notoriety by one term in Congress expressed the average Western Democratic opinion of Mr. Cleveland when he said that "he was a Democrat on the tariff question, a mugwump on the civil-service hobby, and a Republican on the silver issue."

GOVERNOR BOIES, of Iowa, tells the Legislature that the present year, with its better prices for agricultural prod nets, is the best the State has seen for years. In other words, the Governor is going back on his year-ago declaration, in New York, that there was a loss to the farmer of Iowa on every acre of corn he raised.

"Ir you pass a free-coinage bill not one of us will get back here," said a Massachusetts Democrat to his fellows in the national House. "If the House does not go on record in favor of free silver it will displease all the Democrats in the South and West," says the Atlanta Constitution. It is a case of "between the devil and the deep sea."

THE report comes from Washington, by way of the New York Sun, that Mr. Mills, of Texas, has declared that the Democrats must either nominate Gov. Hill or some Western man for President, and this after all the Cleveland workers stood by him for Speaker. It is said, however, that Mr. Mills has a grievance against Mr. Cleveland because he declared that he had no interest in the speakership contest.

REFERRING to the resolution of Jerry Simpson to investigate Secretary Rusk's department, Professor Wiley, chief chemist, said that while Medicine Lodge, Kan., where Simpson lives, was the place where the interesting and very successful experiments were made in the application of alcohol in the manufacture of sugar from sorghum, and a most important one for Kansas, Simpson had never visited it. On the other hand, Senator Plumb spent two days at the laboratory and in the field, watching the results. Terry Simpson has no interest in any agriculture in which calamity is not the principal crop.

THE action of the Democrats of the New York Senate committee in the conspiracy to unseat Senator Donaldson is what the New York Times denounces as "monstrous and infamous." The board of canvassers had declared Donaldson elected by 309 majority, but as certain returns had been sent back to county clerks for correction, one attached to a return the red sample ballot with the certificate that Donaldson had received all the ballots in the district like that attached, meaning that the names were the same. As the ballot, by law, should be white, and the sample attached was not, Donaldson was counted out by the Hill committee, in spite of the fact that only twenty-five red ballots were printed for the in formation of the officers in the county, and that the stub-book showed that the ballots cast, which had been burned, were white. This outrage has no parallel in election scoundrelism. Even the New York World denounces it.

SENTIMENTAL sympathy, in large measure, will be extended to Princess Mary of Teck, who, by the death of Albert Victor, loses not only a husband but a throne. This marriage engagement has been widely heralded as a love match, but there is evidence not wholly concealed from the public that it was arranged by the deft matrimonial hand of her Majesty, the Queen, for reasons of state. It is not long since Albert Victor was represented as being in a lovelorn condition through having been peremptorily ordered by his stern grandparent to refrain from paying his princely addresses to a daughter of the house of Orleans with whom he was greatly enamored. No French granddaughter-in-law could be tolerated in the family. An English girl must be found, and she was | prince, however, had exhibited no par- | time had little influence in Great Britpresently discovered in the person of | ticularly vicious traits, and time and | ain. In that church and in that field Princess Mary, who also had the advan- | the restraints of his position might have | full scope was afforded for the exercise

have loved each other fondly, she being an amiable young woman and he of an obedient turn of mind, but it is coubtful if either would have died broken-hearted if separation had come while both lived. Nevertheless, if she was ambitious and hoped to be a queen some day, her disappointment will be great, and many will sympathize with

THE WARLIKE ATTITUDE OF CHILL. The difference between our government and that of Chili is that the latter refuses to acknowledge its responsibility for the assault and murder of American sailors and make due reparation. assumes that our sailors were the aggressors, and that the police of Chili did their duty, instead, as our testimony shows, of taking a hand in the outrage. So far as present information goes, they refuse to consider the American testimony or to make such an investigation as will be satisfactory to the United States. Thus far the government has been lenient and patient, because, representing the public sentiment, it would avoid a war with Chili or any other nation if it could be honorably done. But because the President has not been hasty or boisterous about this matter there is no reason to believe that he is not carefully following it up, and that, when the case is fully made up, he will present it to Congress as a basis for a declaration of war. There is, however, no occasion to be excited. and certainly no cause to make mere proclamations. When the United States government is about to go to war it must present to the people an ample cause, and show that there is no honorable alternative.

In no manner has the administration become responsible for a war with Chili. It simply did that for which the United States caused Great Britain to pay \$15,500,000 because the latter failed to | a spectator, and watch the moves withat war with the United States from purbeen done the administration would have grave breach of the duties neutrals. It was this observance of international law which is said to have excited the Chilian mob to make its murderous assault upon the American sailors. This is the case as it now stands. It is said that the President will soon present all the papers to Congress, with a view to a declaration of war. It is represented that certain parties are so anxious that they cannot wait, and will call upon the President to present them to Congress. Nothing can be made by such a course. The sensible people of the country of both parties have faith alike in the patriotism and discretion of President Harrison, and if any hysterical statesman assumes otherwise, or if it should seem to others, as has been intimated, that it would be "good politics" to oppose the administration, both will make a mistake. There is no politics in the Chilian affair. It is simply a question of requiring a government which refuses to comply with international law, written or unwritten, to comply. There is reason to believe that the intelligent people of the Republic have that degree of confidence in the judgment of the President and his advisers that they will leave to him to decide, if it becomes necessary, when

the time has arrived to declare war. MUGWUMPS IN SECRET CONFERENCE

Seventeen mugwumps met in an upper chamber of a New York restaurant the other night, and in secret and solemn conclave resolved that a new party must be formed-a party of which, as the irreverent chronicler has it, these seventeen mugwumps would be the father and mother. George William Curtis presided, and among those present were William Dudley Foulke and | One of the leading express companies Lucius B. Swift, of Indiana. Discussion | doing business in this city retires all its over the political situation lasted for | employes on half pay when they become licans and Hill by the Democrats the listed during the war half pay as long new party was to be organized. A com- as they remained in the army. Does establish literary bureaus throughout the country and so to prepare the voters for the final great act. Another committee was appointed to prepare a platform, a candidate and a name for the party-all of which are to be announced at the proper time, with an accompaniment of music and red fire. Although these seventeen gentlemen were so greatly excited and even agitated that their eyes fairly flashed and their chins quivered, it is gratifying to know that these manifestations were the natural result of the tremendous enterprise in which they were engaged, and not the effect of improper stimulants. The is informed that and cigars were the refreshments of the occasion, but it hastens to express its conviction that this report is incorrect, and that their nerves were buoyed up by tea and cigarettes or chewing-gum. At all events, the proceedings were conducted in a manner entirely amiable and ladylike, and the new party was born into an atmosphere of such perfect political purity that the very presence of a man who wants a postoffice without standing an examination in English history and algebra for it will cause it to curl up in agony. After completing their great work and bracing up on a final cup of tea, the seventeen mugwumps stole cautiously home, feeling, as report has it, as if they had been real devilish.

THE DEAD PRINCE AND THE SUCCESSION. Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and oldest son of the Prince of Wales, was a young man who had displayed few qualities that commended him to the English people as a desirable future ruler. He was of amiable disposition, but showed a weakness and effeminacy of character not in accordance with the ideal attributes royalty-an ideal, by the way, that history shows to have been missed oftener than it was realized the line of British kings. The young

grief at the death of this son, the royal family and its especial supporters will regard the event as a misfortune in another sense. In the first place, it will have the effect of reopening popular discussion as to the hereditary rights of kings-always so ominous to the heirs of thrones, and which has already been offensively brought to the attention of the Prince of Wales. But the most calamitous result, in the eyes of the Guelphs, will be the fact that it brings the family of the Duke of Fife more directly in the line of succession. Only three lives, those of the Queen, the Prince of Wales and Prince George now stand between the Duchess of Fife and the throne. In the event of her accession, the Duke of Fife would officially occupy a position similar to that held by Prince Albert, Queen Victoria's husband, but being, according to all accounts, a man of strong character and much intelligence, he would, practically, be King. His children would be first in succession when the direct male line was broken, and that this thought had agitated the minds of the Queen and her son was proved by the talk, at the time of the marriage, of exacting a renunciaof the Princess's right in royal line, a plan that was finally considered inadvisable. Considering the probability that the Prince of Wales and his son George will enjoy many years of life, this concern over remote contingencies seems rather uncalled for, but it is such anxieties that form a great part of the troubles of royalty. The Duke of Fife comes of as old and honorable a family as does his wife, and his blood, besides being a degree purer perhaps, has the merit in English estimation of being free from foreign taint. So far as the outside world is concerned, it can only look on as at a game in which it has but the interest of do it; that is, failed to prevent a power out caring who wins. The world's sympathy will go to the parents mourning chasing arms at her ports. Had this not | for a son as humbler parents mourn, and its attention will then be turned to made the United States guilty of a Prince George. This second and only living son of the Prince of Wales is, by all descriptions, a reckless, daredevil sort of youth, but with a certain manliness that makes him rather favorite with the English people, and that promises the development of a good deal of character. With a farewell to Albert Victor the Queen's subjects will, in the same breath, cry all hail to Prince George.

CORPORATIONS AND EMPLOYES.

If the president of the street-railroad s wise he will take advantage of the present opportunity to readjust the relations between the company and its employes, and place them on a more satisfactory basis. The time has passed when any corporation can afford to treat its employes as if they were mere machines. If corporations have no souls, men have, and in return for faithful service they have a right to expect some thing more and better than the treatment that is accorded to dumb brutes. As a mere matter of business, it is much wiser for a corporation or any employer to treat employes kindly and even liberally than to treat them as if they had no rights outside the contract which the employer is bound to respect. Good treatment secures better service, greater interest in the work, more watchfulness of the interest of employers, and more satisfactory relations every way. It is easy to say that when a man makes a contract he knows what he has to expect, and has no right to expect anything more. This is a Shylock view. It is based on the doctrine that a poor man must work or starve, and if he does not choose to starve he must work on such terms as the employer chooses to dictate. This is a hard, inhuman doctrine. several hours, and it was finally re- incapacitated for active duty by old solved that in the event of the lage, sickness or injuries. The same nomination of Blaine by the Repub- | company gave all its employes who enmittee was formed to raise money to any person doubt that that kind of treatment pays in the better service which it secures?

The street-railroad employes are hard-worked class of men, and their pay is none too liberal. Their hours are long and they are subject to many exacting rules. If these rules are necessary to the proper working of the system, they ought, at least, to be enforced with as much kindness and as little friction as possible. A man ought not to be continually reminded that his employment is a form of slavery, and that if he does not like his work he can quit it. If he renders faithful service he should be treated kindly, whether the contract calls for it or not, and there is no better way of securing faithful serv-

ice than by such treatment. The matter of free transportation for the employes of the street-railroad company is an important one to them and a very small one to the company. The company has it in its power to oppress and humiliate them in the matter, but it would be far wiser, juster and more humane to treat them liberally, and would pay handsomely in dollars and

MANNING AND SIMEONI.

world's famous men, and it is safe to call Cardinal Manning will leave the greatest gap. He has been one of the notable Englishmen of the century-one who will rank with Disraeli and Gladstone in commanding ability, and whose influence upon British opinion, in another sphere, has been greater than either. Before he left the Anglican church he had achieved a wide reputation as an eloquent preacher and a zealous churchman-so much so that it is safe to assume that he might have reached the highest position in the state church if his conscience had not led him to leave the church of his fathers and his country and become a communicant | of those engaged in agriculture, while of the Catholic Church, which at that tage of being of kim. The two may | better litted him for the honors to which | of his wonderful capacity as an organ- | their incomes. The industry of agri- | reason for not being indignant over it." | law. We could simply make a record, and | pass

he was heir. But, aside from the natural | izer, his zeal and brilliancy as an ecclesiastic. More than any man he has made the Catholic Church a power in England. Because so able, so brilliant and so highly connected a man as Manning became a Catholic, thousands followed him. In thirty-five years he the best-known man the Catholic Church, second the Pope, and there is reason to believe that his advice was held in high value at Rome. Cardinal Manning was much more than a churchman. He took a deep interest in public affairs, not to make them of the church, but to improve the condition of the masses. He espoused the cause of home rule in Ireland, and it had no more powerful champion. His first work as archbishop was with the masses-by promoting temperance, benevolent guilds and elementary education. He refused to erect a large cathedral until there was a Catholic free school for every child of his flock, and his life work was conducted in a way calculated to bring practical benefits to those who needed them. In general work for the uplifting of the masses he was not unwilling to join those who were not of his faith. In his literary work he displayed the power of a master; and even when he discussed economic questions or social topics he spoke with a power that attracted attention. Catholic or Protestant, the human race is the gainer by such men as the dead Cardinal. In his death his church loses the man who had done most for its advancement in this century. Another influential prelate of the Catholic Church who died yesterday is Cardinal Simeoni. Forty years ago he held some of the most important positions in the church, both temporal and ecclesiastic. In 1876 he was appointed

> ing and ability. HOME ADVANCEMENT IN THE POTTERY IN-

Secretary of State to Pope Pius, which

position he held until the death of that

head of the church Cardinal Simeoni

was appointed prefect-general of the

Propaganda. While not so widely known

outside the church as many prelates, he

was regarded as one of the ablest men

in a body of men selected for their learn-

The first thirty pages of the January number of the Popular Science Monthly are devoted to an article entitled, "Recent Advances in the Pottery Industry,' by Edwin A. Barber, being one of a series of papers on the development of American industries since Columbus. Among general readers there is an indefinite idea that during the past few years considerable progress has been made in the production of household pottery, so much so that the work of the home industries compares favorably with those of other countries. Those who have given more attention to the subject know that no little progress has been made in the production of ornamental ceramics, but most of these will be surprised to learn, as they will from reading the article in question, that during the last dozen years, and certainly since the Centennial exhibition, which gave an impetus to home production, more than a score of potteries scattered over the country are producing, in their several lines, the finest wares to be found in the world. That there may be no mistake about it, the words of Mr. Barber are quoted, as fol-

In our reproductions of the thin Belleck ware of Ireland, the Limoges faience of the Havilands and other specialties of continental factories, we not only equal them, but often excel them in delicacy of form and beauty of glaze and decoration. Our relief tiles surpass in artistic merit anything produced abroad of a similar character, having won the first premium over British wares long before we brought them to their present state of perfection. Our architectural terra cottas have, within the past few years, left England behind, and could the absurd prejudice against home art and native work be overcome, America would soon lead the world in ceramic fabrics of every character.

Among the illustrations in terra cotta are samples of the work of the Indianapolis Terra Cotta Company, which, in spite of its brief existence, has attained a high rank for its work. But the most important achievement of the development of the pottery industry in the United States is the cheapening of household table-ware more than 50 per cent., and at the same time producing a wealth of designs which, because of the employment of the printing process in decoration, beautify the homes of thousands who could not otherwise purchase works of artistic merit.

It can be added that this great industry began with the protective policy of 1861, and has grown until it is a miracle under its increased duties. It is very gratifying to find this testimony of the wisdom of the Republican policy in scientific periodicals inclined to free trade.

THE FREE-WOOL BILL.

Now that the bill of Chairman Springer to put wool on the free list is before the committee on ways and means, the task of the free-trade organ will depend upon its location. In the East, where woolen-mills are numerous and the wool-growers are comparatively few. the free-trade organ will dilate upon the great advantage to be derived from free and cheap wool by consumers and manufacturers. Perchance the organ will allude to the fabled "markets of the world," which, just now, Great Death was busy yesterday among the Britain cannot find. In the West, the organ will tell the wool-growers that say that of the three who answered his the duty on wool is no protection to him, because the prices of some grades of wool have declined since the readjustment of duties by the McKinley law. It will tell the wool-grower that the duties on woolen goods make his clothing much higher, while the duty on foreign wools does not increase the price he receives for his clip. In short, the organ will tell him a great deal of stuff upon the assumption that he is fool enough to accept all that it offers as in the nature of inspired truth.

The wool-growing industry of this country is a most important one. In some localities it is a main dependence to thousands of farmers in the Northern and Central States the small flocks of sheep are items upon which those engaged in general agriculture depend for

was depressed, because the production of a few crops, like wheat, corn and oats, and such animals as cattle and hogs, was in excess of such a demand as would insure remunerative prices. The cotton-growers are now trying to organize to reduce the acreage, to the end that a smaller crop and remunerative prices may be secured. The efforts of all intelligent agriculturists, agricultural organizations and official agricultural departments are directed to the introduction of crops which are not now grown, to the end that a few crops may not be produced in excess of such a demand as will insure paying prices. In view of these facts, the attempt to put wool on the free list, and to put the American wool-grower on equal footing with the producers in Australia, Cape of Good Hope and South America, where lands are of little value, and those employed in the industry are paid sums which would not be regarded as wages in this country, is designed to eliminate a very important branch of agriculture without conferring any corresponding advantage upon anybody except the foreign wool-grower and manufacturer. That the duty on wool does give

American wool-growers an advantage is beyond honest question. If they were able to furnish the United States with all the wool required the duty would have little effect on the price, but when our manufacturers must import at least a quarter of all the wool consumed, the price here must, as a rule, be the foreign price, with the duty added. If a certain grade is worth 20 cents a pound or the ship at New York before the duty is paid, it will cost the consumer the duty in excess of that price, so long as we depend upon foreign producers for a considerable portion of the wool consumed Therefore, it stands to reason that the same grade of wool raised by the American farmer will bring him the foreign price with nearly the duty added Within eighteen months the prices of Australian wools have fallen 25 per cent. This is due to the fact that during the past ten years the world's supply of wool has been largely increased. With such a fall there must be a decline in this country; but it is a notable fact that No. 1 Ohio was higher by 2 cents this season than last, and that the decline in the price of domestic wools was not as decided as upon similar grades of foreign wools. The truth that the money which the American pro ducer receives for his wool is double the price that the Australian gets for his, and that if he had to accept the foreign price at the present time, our wool industry, now the third or fourth in the world, would decline, year by year, i the face of an unequal competition with those countries in which wools are raised cheaply because companies and syndi cates control large sections of country and a few half-clad natives can care for

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

thousands of sheep.

QUEEN EMMA, of Holland, has insured her life in trust for her daughter for a sum equivalent to over half a million sterling. THE women in Bridgeton, Pa., have formally petitioned the Mayor for permission to carry red pepper with them when they go out after dark. MRS. AUGUSTA EVANS WILSON 18 living

quietly at Spring Hill, a suburb of Mobile. The author of "Beulah" is said to be loth to welcome Amelie Rives as a rival in South-

FELIX NICKEL, & French horn-player, valued his ability to pucker up his lips at \$2,000, and because his lips will not pucker as they used he has sued a New York firm, whose wagon struck him, injuring his lip. THE son recently born to Prince Frederick Leopold, of Prussia, is the twentyfifth living prince of the royal and imperial house of Hohenzollern. There is little danger that Prussia or Germany will ever

be in want of an heir. MME. JOAN TOURGUENEFF, widow of the famous Russian novelist, is greatly mourned by a large circle of acquaintances. She was extremely affable in manner, and so cultivated was her intellect that to know her was considered a treat for the favored

ONE of George Kennan's hobbies has been for many years the collection of newspaper accounts of suicides, from which he will will make a sensation. He has theories on the physical phenomena which induce selfdestruction that are extremely novel. though, as he bimself says, they are as yet immature and partly tentative.

A COLD-WEATHER notion is the windowroll. This is made of cheese-cloth, that most useful of materials, and is the length of the width of the sill, and very narrow. It is filled with sand, and serves to "stop a crack to keep the wind away," to slightly misquote. Care must be taken not to till the bag too solidly, as it does not so well adjust itself as when loosely packed.

CONGRESSMAN SPRINGER'S wife is de scribed as a charming little woman, as lively as a cricket, devoted to her home and the interests of ner husband. She has written more or less for publication, though she is not a blue-stocking. All the young people like her. A Western newspaper says it regards Mrs. Springer as Mr. Springer's best achievement, brightest accomplishment and most admirable quality.

THE late Prince Lucien Bonaparte, who was known on this side of the Atlantic for his attainments in philology, left a collection of valuable chemicals, which comprised the rare iridium and germanium, which is held to be worth fifty times its weight in gold. He bequeathed this fine collection to the nation, and it may be said that it was a more valuable bequest than

any other Bonaparte ever made. Longfellow's eldest daughter, "grave Alice," and her uncle, the poet's brother, occupy the fine old homestead in Cambridge. On either side of the house are the two pretty cottages of the poet's married daughters, Mrs. Dana (born Edith Longfellow) and Mrs. Thorpe, who was Miss Annie Longfellow. Miss Alice Longfellow is described as a very sweet and fair woman, with a noticeable resemblance to her famous father in eyes and in expres-

ONE of the royal women of Enrope whom the gossips are never weary of talking about is Mme. De Rute, best known as Mme. Ratazzi, who is now somewhere between sixty and seventy years of age. The grand-daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, she was accounted in her day the most beautiful woman in Paris, but she was a perpetual thorn in the side of her kinsman, Napoleon III. The escapades of her youth are continued in her age, and she is just now the central igure of a scandal that is described as

SECRETARY FOSTER'S appointment clerk, Gen. "Dan" Macauley, receives this testimonial to his official qualifications from the Washington Post: "He can talk to an applicant for place, tell all about why the place can't be had, give him reasons that cannot be refuted, and follow this up with a funny story, over which the disappointed office-bunter must laugh, and. finally, accompanying him to the door, send him down the corridor in a thoroughly good humor. By the time the applicant gets to the street he realizes he didn't get what he went for, but can't give himself any good

OF INIQUITY

New York's Filcher of Legislatures Almost Causes a Riot in the House.

Democrats Suspend Business to Bow Before th Great Hill-Senator Quay Reported to Be Preparing to Vent His Spite.

DEMOCRACY'S LATEST GOD.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Fumult in the House Caused by the Eagerness of Members to Fall Down and Worship Hill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 .- Senator David H

Hill, of New York, to-day again emphasized the fact that he is the Democratic lion of the hour. His appearance on the floor of the House during the exciting debate on the Holman resolution against appropriations, caused a suspension of proceedings, so great was the clamor on the Democratic side to shake the hand that guides the destiny of the minority party. As soon as Senator Hill's face was discovered at the main entrance to the House, members on the Democratic side jumped to their feet and began to move toward the space immediately in front of the cloakroom upon their side. Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, was attempting to show how shamefully extravagant were the Republicans in the last Congress. Dockery has an immense voice, and he had pitched it up into stentorian tones, but he was unable to be heard a distance of ten feet sixty seconds after Senator Hill appeared upon the scene. Mr. Dockery was much confused, but he strove to maint ain his equipoise. Finally the crowd about Senator Hill was so great and the din so noisy that the member from Missouri suspended his speech and appealed to the Chair to preserve order. Speaker pro tem. McMillin pounded vigorously and appealed to the House to restore order. Senator Hill dodged into the cloak-room, but the crowd attempted to follow him and overflowing that retreat, appeared to make nore noise than ever. It became necessary for the deputy sergeant-at-arms to circulate pero and appeal to members personally before sufficient quiet could be had to warrant a resumption of the debate. It Senator Hill can command the Democrats of the country in the nominating convention as he did on the floer of the House this afternoon, there will be no question as to who the presidential nominee will be or who

QUAY DISGRUNTLED. Threatens to Fight the Administration Be

will control the next nomination.

cause He Can't Get the Earth. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-It was announced to-day that Senator Quay had finally de termined to openly oppose the present ad ministration, and that he would do so by offering a resolution charging that federa officers had recently "interfered with the politics of Pennsylvania," and directing that the Senate committee on reform in the civil service should make an investigation "for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent federal officers have interfered with the primaries and conventions." It is stated that Senator Quay relies upon the supposed administration hostility of Mr. Welcott, of Colorado, who is chairman of the Senate civil-service committee, to secure favorable report upon the resolution, but it is not believed that he hopes to secure any tangible results by an investigation should it be ordered.

Senator Quay is simply angry with the resent administration because President larrison has not taken up his fights in Pennsylvania and made them his own party quarrels and personal strifes. For many months after the inauguration of 1889. President Harrison recognized the requests of Senator Quay for political appointments, and in every way possible tried to show his appreciation of the Senstor's party services. Finally the latter's course in and out of Congress drew him into many embarrassing personal and political complications, which resulted in a division of the Republican party in the State, and a bitter personal strife. Naturally, the President did not feel that the personal affairs of Senator Quay or any other person should be the guiding star of federal affairs within any State, and while he has practically brought about a standstill in Pennsylvania's federal allotments, it cannot be truthfully said, as is charged by Senator Quay, that the President has in any way used the federal patronage or his prerogatives to destroy the Senator's political influence.

ASSAILING THE TARIFF.

Several Free-Trade Bills to Be at Once In-

troduced in the House. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 .- At an informal conference of Democratic members of the ways and means committee to-day it was agreed that the several bills which had been drawn up by various members of the committee and generally discussed and approved by the Democratic majority should be introduced by their authors at once in the House and referred to the committee. As a result of this agreement and the conference with his Democratic colleagues of the committee, Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, will to-morrow ask consent to introduce in the House the following.

On and after the 1st day of October, 1892, the following articles, mentioned in this section, when imported, shall be exempt from duty: Timper, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves: timber, square or sided; wood, unmanufactured, not speciall enumerated or provided for; sawed boards planks, deals, and all other articles of sawed lumber; hubs for wheels, posts, last-blocks, wagon-blocks, oar-blocks, gun-blocks, headingblocks and all like blocks or sticks, rough, hewn or sawed only; staves of wood, pickets and pal-ings, laths, shingles, clap-boards, pine or spruce logs. Provided, that if any export duty is laid apon the above-mentioned articles, or either o them, by any country whence unported, all arti cles embraced in this act, imported from said country, shall be subject to duty as now provided by law.

Mr. Bryan will also introduce three other bills, making the following provisions, re-

That binding-twine for binding grain, made in whole or in part from jute, hemp, sunt, manilla, sisal, or any other textile grasses or fibrous vegetable substances, when imported from other countries shall be exempt from all custums du-That, after the end of the present fiscal year barbed-wire of all kinds and iron rods for fencing shall be admitted free of duty at all ports of the

Inited States That after Oct. 1, 1892, all salt, fine and coarse. in bulk or in bags, sacks, barrels or other pack-ages, shall be admitted free of duty at all ports of the United States. "The bill placing lumber on the free list,"

said Mr. Bryan, "covers the same articles

placed on the free list by the Mills bill. The bill placing binding-twine upon the free list is introduced on behalf of the farmers. We have given free raw material to many of our manufacturers, and desire to extend the same advantage to

others. Throughout the West, especially in the States where lumber is scarce, barbed-wire for fencing is almost universally used, and we believe it only just that an article so much needed shall be reheved from tax. The tariff on salt, which is removed by the other bill, is a burden to some extent, and a sait tax has always been odious. While these bills have not been formally considered by the committee there has been so general an expression in favor of these measures by the Democratic members generally, that have no doubt of their passage through the House, and think it probable that they will also pass the Senate. A number of other features of the present isw will doubtless be attacked. Cotton ties and cotton bagging will receive attention, as will coal, iron ore, kerosene and a number of other things. There is little doubt. think, that Mr. Springer's bill putting wool on the free list and the taking off the specific duties from woolen manufactures. will receive favorable consideration. The plan of separate attack seems to be favored over that of a general bill for the reason that there is a possibility that a number of reductions shall be made in the present

genuine relief brenght will be more appreciated by the people than a mere futile attempt at relief for the purpose of showing our good will."

MINOR MATTERS.

Report that Judge Baker, of Goshen, Is to Be Made Solicitor-General.

New York, Jan. 14 .- A Washington dispatch to the Post says: "Another Indiana man is booked for a high office. The President has decided to appoint John H. Baker. of Gosben, to succeed Wm. H. Taft, as So. licitor-general. This, of course, is conditional upon the Senate's confirming the list of circuit judges nominated a fortnight ago. Mr. Baker's name has been held back. however, till it could be ascertained whether the nomination of Judge Woods should go through. Should Senators Voorhees and Turple succeed in defeating confirmation, it is probable Mr. Baker will be named in Judge Woode's stead, and somebody else chosen for Solicitor-general.

Brice Wants a Friend Paid. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Sepator Brice introduced a bill in the Senate to-day proposing to pay for the services of William B. Burnett, who was United States attorney for the Cincinnati district, and prosecuted and secured the conviction of Harper and Hopkins for criminal action in connection with the failure of the Fidelity National Bank. As District Attorney Burnett was only paid \$50 for each prosecution of the Fidelity bank officers, and the trials were long and taxing, the Brice, bill proposes to give him \$5,000 in each case

Bills Introduced by Indianians, Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-Representative Brookshire to-day introduced a bill in the House to remove the charge of desertion against the military records of William S. Bridwell, of Company C. Ninety-seventh Indiana Volunteers, and Henry W. Prince. also of Indiana.

Representative Johnson introduced a pill to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Wear Crawford, of Company G, Fifty-second Indiana Volunteers.

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-Miss Elma Lansing, of Watertown, N. Y., and Miss Susie Nelson, of Evansville, are visiting Mrs. John W. Foster.

It looks as though Representative Holman would, by his anti-appropriation work in the House, thwart the efforts of Reprecentative Bynum to secure the adoption of his bill providing for a new federal building at Indianapolis.

The Idaho contest was again up to-day before the Senate committee on privileges and elections. Mr. Claggett spoke in his

The President to-day sent to the Senate Vatts, to be register of the land office at Lake View, Ore. Illinois Postmaeters— Harrison W. Coursey, Polo; Mary L. Piper, resutield; Hartwell Hendrickson, Marion; Colian M. Sidensteicker, Newman.

Speaker Crisp is now convalescent, and out of danger, unless a relapse should unexpectedly take place. He dressed this morning and wrote a letter or two. He may be out next week, but will not take any risks. He is peculiarly subject to changes in the weather, and a few days of sunshine will greatly aid him In executive session of the Senate to-day the nomination of Louis G. Rathbun, to be

postmaster at Elmira, N. Y., was recommitted to the postoffice committee for further investigation. Rathbun's confirlives at Elmira, and the action of the Senate was taken to allow the production of further evidence before the committee. The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following: A. J. Seay, Governor of the Territory of Oklahoma, and the following Indian agents: George D.

Day, of Maryland, for the Kiowa agency. Oklahoma; Jos. A. Scott, Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha agency, Kansas; J. W. Crawford, Umatilla agency, Oregon: John H. Robinson, Pueblo and Jicarilla agency,

. DEPEW RE-ELECTED.

Exciting Contest for the Honor of Preciding Over the Union League Club, of New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 .- Never in the history of the Union League Club has an election of officers caused such partisan feeling as that which exhibited itself to-night. A formidable element, headed by Cornelius N. Bliss, opposed the re-election of Chauncey M. Depew as the club's president. Mr. Bliss had said repeatedly that he did not want office, and threatened to vote for Depew. This announcement did not daunt the opposition party, and when the polls opened at 6:30 this evening a large force of workers was on hand in the interest of the Bliss ticket. The regular ticket had an army of supporters and between the two the members were thoroughly button-holed. The entrance of Mr. Depew into the club-house was the signal for an outburst of cheers which were echoed again and again. Then the Bliss party took up the cheering and made the walls resound with their enthusiastic demonstration. Mr. Bliss was unable to attend the election owing to sickness, it

A steady stream of members passed in the doors until 8 o'clock, the hour for calling the meeting. When the polls were closed at 9:30 it was estimated that nearly if not more than seven hundred members had voted, and many had as yet been unable to vote. Therefore, it was decided to keep the polls open an hour longer.

It was then thought that Mr. Depew would pull through without much difficulty. At 10 o'clock a long line of members was still waiting to vote. Bets of two to one were offered that Depew would be reelected. Seven hundred and twenty-one men had voted. At 11 o'clock the polls were closed and the counting begun. When the result was announced and Mr. Depew declared elected the club-house rang with cheers. Appended is the vote: Number of votes cast, 722; C. M. Depew, 425; C. M. Bliss, 292; J. H. Cheate, 1; blank ballots, 4.

ALL ABOARD FOR TIN-PLATE.

The New Town on the Panhandle Railroad Named in Honor of the Industry.

Special to the Indianapols Journal. ELWOOD, Ind., Jan. 14 .- Our people were made happy to-day when the announcement was made that everything would be in readiness to manufacture tin-plate in this city by April. For several months a large force of men has been engaged on the works here, and have continued through the extreme weather. They now have several of the brick structures inclosed. Su perintendent l. L. Morris left for Youngstown, U., yesterday to purchase machinery for the interior of the buildings, and as soon as it can be placed in position the manufacture of tin-plate will be commenced in Elwood. The stockholders concluded to double the capacity of the factory and add to it a rolling-mill for forming the black plates upon which the tin is made. This makes the Elwood plant the largest tin-plate-mill in the United States, as it will have t capacity of twelve thousand boxes per week. Mr. Morris says that American tin, exclusively, will be used, and that 95 per cent. of the employes will be American workmen. The Panhandie Railroad Company added the name of "Tin-plate" as a new station along its line, and trains will stop there regularly hereafter.

Beer Cut from \$8 to \$4 Per Barrel. CHICAGO, Jan. 14 .- The cut in prices of peer mangurated some time ago has become more severe. Up to the time that the English syndicate took hold of the breweries ocer sold at \$8 a barrel. Recently some of the brewers outside of the syndicate cut the price to \$5 per barrel, and it is aunounced now that a further cut to \$4 has seen made. The price of beer stocks has been going down, and rumors are bruited about that dividends are likely to be